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3. <i>Nematoda</i> .....	1
4. <i>Ceratium longicorne</i> .....	672
No. 3 Towing taken by pumping.	
1. <i>Cypris</i> .....	4
2. <i>Diatoms</i> .....	5
3. <i>Diffugia</i> .....	1
4. <i>Ceratium longicorne</i> .....	10

## No. 6 Towing.

1. <i>Bosmina</i> .....	11
2. <i>Nauplius</i> .....	9
3. <i>Ceratium longicorne</i> .....	68
4. <i>Rotifera skeleton</i> .....	1

## No. 8 Towing.

1. <i>Cypris</i> .....	1
2. <i>Bosmina</i> .....	1
3. <i>Nematoda</i> .....	1

## No. 5 Towing.

1. <i>Cypris</i> .....	1
2. <i>Rotifera</i> .....	2
3. <i>Bosmina</i> .....	28
4. <i>Nauplius</i> .....	4
5. <i>Cyclops</i> .....	7
6. <i>Ceratium longicorne</i> .....	80
7. <i>Diffugia</i> .....	3

## No. 7 Towing.

1. <i>Nauplius</i> .....	10
2. <i>Bosmina</i> .....	14
3. <i>Arcella</i> .....	8
4. <i>Cyclops</i> .....	2
5. <i>Vorticella</i> .....	7
6. <i>Ceratium longicorne</i> .....	563

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## Our Birds in November.

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BY BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

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November is the month when the last of the summer residents and spring migrants depart for their winter homes. Fox Sparrows, Titlarks and Myrtle Warbles, among the migrants, are the last to leave us. And among the summer residents, the Robin, Kingfisher, Bronzed Grackle, Killdeer, Vesper Sparrow, Golden-crowned Kinglet and Logger-head Shrike are the latest to depart. The species that are most frequently seen in November are the Song Sparrow, Goldfinch, Cardinal, Blue Jay, Crow, Downy Woodpecker, Redheaded Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Chickadee, Snowbird, Purple Finch and Tree Sparrow. Those that are less frequently observed are the Brown Creeper, Hell Diver, Prairie Horned Lark, and Mourning Dove.

### SONG SPARROW

#### *Melospiza melodia*

This favorite songster is quite hardy, and remains north in small numbers all winter. In November the bird may be heard calling near its summer haunts along the shores of lakes and streams; and occasionally on bright days, the cheery notes of its song will greet the bird-lover. Not infrequently the pedestrian will startle a

Song Sparrow near the edge of a lake, when the bird will fly across the water.

#### GOLDFINCH

*Astragalinus tristis*

In late autumn the Goldfinches gradually grow fewer and fewer in number, and finally no records will be made by the careful observer for days together. In the first part of the month these birds are found in small flocks, and may be readily known by the characteristic call-notes. By this time the Goldfinches have changed their bright summer plumage for the sober dress of winter.

#### BLUE JAY

*Cyanocitta cristata*

Hardly less striking in appearance than the Cardinal is the handsome Blue Jay. He gives the observer every opportunity to appreciate the beauty of his blue coat, for the bird often drops to the ground, or perches in a low tree or shrub. Here he almost deafens a person who may be close to him by his harsh call-note. The fine bell-like note of the Jay may be heard at any time of the year, but less often in autumn and winter.

#### DOWNY WOODPECKER

*Dryobates pubescens*

This gentle bird may be seen quite frequently in November and also in winter. Usually alone, the Downy Woodpecker is never noisy like most of the other woodpeckers, but utters its note demurely while working on the bark of our forest or park trees. It would be interesting to know what amount of good one Downy Woodpecker does for our trees in the way of searching in the bark for the larvæ of injurious worms and insects.

#### WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

*Sitta carolinensis*

This is the greatest acrobat among the bird tribe. It is always interesting to watch a Nuthatch climbing up or down the trunk of a tree. Both in woods and among park trees this useful bird may be found in winter or summer at work on the bark. More clever in climbing than the Chickadee, the Nuthatch can get at any part of a branch to examine it and find out whether there are any enemies hidden out of sight.

## CROW

*Corvus brachyrhynchos*

The Crow is an interesting bird at all seasons of the year, but most interesting in the bleak days of late autumn. Then he will enter our groves singly or in small numbers, flying about noiselessly and occasionally cawing. Sometimes great flocks of Crows may be seen feeding in corn fields, where they often rise, fly for a short distance, and then they alight again.

## CARDINAL

*Cardinalis cardinalis*

The always striking Cardinal remains with us the year round, and is more common in autumn than at any other season of the year. He makes a beautiful picture perched in a bare apple tree in the orchard. Usually his call-note is first heard before one is aware of the bird's presence. The Cardinal does not whistle in November or during the winter months.

## RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

If you see any Red-headed Woodpeckers in November you may know that we shall have a mild winter. This is an infallible sign. Mr. John Burroughs published recently in the newspapers his opinion that we should have a severe winter, owing to the presence in Michigan of a number of Arctic birds supposed to be found there only in very cold weather. But I think the winter will be a mild one, for the Red-headed Woodpeckers are here in numbers.

## CHICKADEE

*Parus atricapillus*

At no other time of the year are Chickadees so common as in the month of November. In fact I think they are more in evidence than than any other species of bird. Always confiding and easily approached, they utter their well known notes with snap and vigor. Their disposition suggests smartness, while their trim appearance adds to their attractiveness.

## SNOWBIRD

*Junco hyemalis*

The snowbirds or juncos are our favorite winter birds. But they are more abundant in late fall than in winter. When the ground is covered with snow, the juncos seem to retire farther

south, and only occasional flocks remain to eke out a scanty living in the snow. Always lively and chatty, the juncos are a delight to the regular pedestrian.

TREE SPARROW

*Spizella monticola*

This species is probably the latest arrival of the northern migrants. Similar in plumage and in call-notes to the Field Sparrow, the Tree Sparrow comes to our latitude about the time the former leaves us. For this reason it is not easy to be always sure which species you may find at this particular season. Another drawback in the matter of indentifying the Tree Sparrow, is its scarcity at the time it first appears.

PURPLE FINCH

*Carpodacus purpurens*

Late in autumn and in mild winters Purple Finches may be found in small flocks feeding on weed seeds. They lose their bright spring plumage before November, and are then difficult to distinguish from the English Sparrow. No longer is their sweet strain heard, but by a characteristic call-note, when known to the observer, is the easiest way of indentifying the species.

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### Notes on Variation in Chicory.

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N. M. GRIER, PH. D.

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Chicory, (*Cichorium Intybus*, L.), has appeared in this section of the Shenandoah Valley within the past few years. Recently the writer has had opportunity to observe its variation, especially with regard to floral structures.

*Flowers.* Of the 412 specimens examined from various localities and the frequency of whose rays were plotted, those with 14 were found to be most numerous with a total of 76 cases. The curve of variation based on the data obtained was remarkable normal and free from 'skewness' in every respect. Minor modes were obtained for 13 rays in 64 cases at 15 in 65 cases. The least number of rays found was six, the greatest 22.

It appeared that as a whole, the rays were most numerous on heads obtained where the exposure was an open one, such as the